

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1690.]

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

Philadelphia Prices Current,

PER QUANTITY OR WHOLESALE.

Corrected by the principal Merchants and Traders
3d FEBRUARY, 1798.

	D.	C.	D.	C.
Allum, per cwt.				
Anchors, per lb.				
Astres, pot per ton	110	120		
Bacon, shoulder, per lb.				
Ditto, flitches				
Beans, per bbl.	14	15		
Prime,				
Cargo,				
Reel, per cwt.				
Beer, American, per bbl.				
Brandy, French, per gal.	1 34	1 86		
Spanish,				
Bread, ship, per cwt.				
Ditto, pilot				
Ditto, small water				
Ditto Store				
Bricks, per thousand				
Boards, oak, per sq. ft.				
Ditto, merchantable pine				
Ditto, sap	16	17 33		
Ditto, cedar				
Ditto White pine				
Beans, per bush.				
Butter, per lb. in firkin				
Chocolate, per lb.				
Coal, per bushel				
Coffee, per lb.				
Cotton,				
Flaxseed, per hhd.				
Superfine, per bbl. of 106 lb.				
Common				
Ship stuff, per cwt.				
Cin. Holland, per gal.				
Ditto, per cwt.				
Cinifeng,				
Olus, per lb.				
Wheat, per bush.				
Rye				
Oats				
Indian Corn				
Barley				
Best shelled, per lb.				
Hemp, per ton				
Herrings, per bbl.				
Hides, raw, per lb.				
Hoghead hoops, per m.				
Honey, per lb.				
Indigo, Fr. per lb. (with drawback)				
Carolina				
Cattings, per ton				
Ruffia bar, per ton				
Pennsylvania do.				
Pig				
Sheet				
Nail rods				
Hoop iron, per ton				
Leather, foot, per lb.				
Lemon, per cwt.				
Liquor wine, per ton				
Macdrell,				
Meal, Indian, per bbl. of 106 lb. net				
Molasses, per gal.				
Fine				
Common				
Linseed, per gal. raw				
Tanner's, per bbl.				
Spermace, per gal.				
White, southern				
do, northern				
Sweet, per cwt. of 12 bot.				
do, in flasks, 30 do.				
Peat per bushel				
Pepper per lb.				
Pimento,				
Pork, Burlington				
Lower county				
Carolina				
Porter, Amer. incl. bot. per doz.				
do, bottles returned				
do, per bbl.				
Pitch, per bbl.				
Plaster of Paris, per ton				
Raffins, per keg fresh				
Ditto, per jar				
Redwood, ground, per lb.				
Rice, per cwt.				
Rofin,				
Jamaica, per gal.				
Antigua				
Windward				
Country				
Allum, per bushel				
Liverpool				
Cadia				
Lithoa				
Saltpetre, refined, per lb.				
Seantling Heart				
Ditto Sap				
Shingles, 12 feet per m.				
Shingles, 3 do. do. dressed				
Ditto, (18 inches)				
Ship-building, per ton, oak frames,				
Live oak and red cedar do.				
Shot per ton				
Segars, Havannah, box, per M				
Seal, per piece				
Otter				
Minks				
Fox, grey				
red				
Martins				
Fishers				
Bears				
Racoon				
Musk-rats				
Beavers, per lb.				
Deer (fall)				
Ditto, (summer)				
Seep, common				
Cattle				
Spirits Turpentine, per gal.				
Pipe, per m. of 1200 pieces				
R. O. hoghead				
W. O. ditto				
Logan				
Barrel				
German, per lb.				
English, blistered				
American, per ton				
Crowley's, per faggot				
Stone Lime, per hhd. of ten bushels				
Lump, per lb.				
Loaf, single refined				
Havannah, white				
Ditto, brown, per cwt.				
Balt-India				
Muscovado, per cwt.				
Tar, Carolina, 32 gallons				
Turpentine, per bbl.				
Hylon, per lb.				
Hylon skin				
Young Hylon,				
Souchong,				
Congo				
Bohea				
Jamaica, old 100 lb.				
new				
Rappahannock				
Coloured Maryland				
Georgia old				
Peterburg				
Carolina				

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Thomas May, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following property of the Estate of the said deceased—

No. 1. A lot of ground and improvements in Wilmington, situated on the north-west corner of Hanover and West streets, fronting 80 feet on the former, and 60 on the latter, whereon is a two-story brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 20, with a frame kitchen, and a brick Smith's shop adjoining, subject to a ground rent of 31. per annum.

No. 2. An unimproved lot of ground in Wilmington, fronting 36 feet on Shipley street, between Hanover and Broad streets, running half way through to Tatal street.

No. 3. Three equal undivided fourth parts of the ELK FORGES, and of about 1750 acres of land, situated in Cecil County, State of Maryland, 38 acres of this land lie in one body, through which runs the main branch or falls of Elk River, (a capital stream for water works) whereon are erected two Forges, containing five fires and three hammers, three large coal houses; a Smith's, carpenter's, shoe-maker's, and cooper's shop; a large merchant mill, and saw mill, a manufactory house, barn, and stabling, a house for a distillery, a full proportion of workmen's and other out-houses. Also an extensive and productive farm, having a large orchard of choice fruit, 80 acres of meadow, and a good proportion of timber land; the dams, works, and buildings are for the most part in excellent condition. The rest of the land lies in three parcels, at the distance of about 1, 3, and 4 miles from the works, and is chiefly woodland, on which are likewise a number of houses for the accommodation of colliers, wood-cutters, &c. There never has been any lack of wood for carrying on these works in the most extensive manner, nor is it probable there will be for a great number of years to come, as the adjacent country abounds with wood to be had at very reasonable rates. The works being near the tide waters of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, afford water carriage to Baltimore and Philadelphia, with only 10 miles land carriage to the latter and 4 to the former, and commands an extensive market down those bays, and the peninsula, which gives these works an advantage beyond most others in respect to price for iron. With the works will be sold the same proportion of the unexpired time (of servitude) of several young male and female Negroes.

No. 4. A plantation containing 132 acres, situated on the main branch of Elk river, where the State line crosses, being part in Cecil and part in Chester counties. There are on the premises a good long house, kitchen, weaver's shop, barn, an orchard, a good spring near the house, a sufficient proportion of meadow and wood-land. On this place is a feat superior to most others for water works.

No. 5. A lot of ground situated on the tide at the lower landing of Elkton, fronting on the water 75 feet, and extending the same width eastward to the main street, leading to said landing. On this lot is a substantial wharf, having seven feet water at low tide. A commodious warehouse on the wharf, well fitted for storage of grain and merchandise.

No. 6. One equal undivided third part of Joanna Furnace, and of about 1352 acres of land thereunto belonging, situated in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the river Schuylkill. The said land is well improved, and the furnace is in good order, and making one from the Warwick Furnace company. Ore banks, for supplying the said one third part for ever, the furnace, manufactory house, and all other buildings, and houses, (having all that are customary about a furnace) are well constructed, and in prime order. This is a young and growing estate, and promises fair to become very productive to the future holder.

The whole of the above property is free of incumbrance, except the ground rent mentioned No. 1.

Numbers 1 and 2, will be sold at Mr. Beaton's Tavern in Wilmington, on Friday 9th of March. Numbers 3, 4, & 5, at Mr. Hollingsworth's Tavern in Elkton, on Tuesday 13th March—and number 6, at Mr. Maclellan's Tavern in Morgan's Town, Berks county, on Tuesday 20th of March next. The sales will commence precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days.

Terms of payment—One third of the purchase-money to be paid before taking possession, the remaining two thirds in three equal parts, at 1, 2, & 3 years, with interest, and mortgage on the property for security.

Possession will be given on the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, on 1st of April next, and of No. 3 on the 1st of May. For further information respecting No. 1 and 2, enquire of JOHN HAYES, Esq. in Wilmington; of No. 3, 4 and 5, of Mr. JAMES GARRETT, at Elk Forge, and of No. 6, of Mr. SAMUEL RETTER, on the premises.

JOHN BROOKE, Surviving
ROBERT MAY, Testator.

January 9.

Cochrane & Thurfby,
No. 28, north Front-street,
Have imported by the sundry vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,
Among them are the following, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, at the customary credit, viz—

HATS in small packages, assorted
Striped, pointed and role blankets
Superfine and low-priced cloths
London and Yorkshires kerseymers
Twill'd grey and striped coatings
Flannels, baizes, and fawnings
Morceras, durants, and callimancoes
Crapes, bombazets, and willbours
Nankeens, mullinees, and dimities
Irish linens, sheetings, and diapers
Checks, bedticks, and cotton stripes
Table cloths and cotton counterpanes
Silk, cotton and thread hollery
A variety of fancy waistcoating, consisting of
Printed kerseymers, dimity and marcellies
Long and short pile plushes of most colours
Velvets, thickets and corduroys
Printed calicos, chintzes and shawls
Linen, cotton, and Bandanna handkerchiefs
Plain and fancy muslins and mullin shawls
Luttrings, perians and latins
Cambrics, Lawns and Gauzes
Laces, edgings, gloves and threads
Sundry cutlery and hardware
London pewter in casks, pins, &c.

June 2

FOR SALE,
One or two elegant new
Three Story Houses,
SITUATE on the west side of Front, below Lombard street, about twenty three feet eight inches front, five two deep, with piazza and kitchen to each house; they are built of the best materials, and in a particular good manner; are very airy and convenient; not quite finished; but can be completed in the course of five or six weeks, the weather permitting. Any alterations will be made to suit the purchaser, by paying part of the money, and the remainder in one, two, or three years with interest, secured by a mortgage on the premises. Apply to
SAMUEL READ,
Swanson, near Catharine street, Southward.
Jan 9

Imports.

In the Ship Farmer, from Bordeaux, and the ship John, from Amsterdam, and for sale by
Daniel & Vincent Thuen,
North Water Street, No. 115.
166 boxes white Graves wine, 12 bottles in a box
167 do. red do. do.
20 do. preserved fruits in brandy
3 do. Flanders linen
4 do. brown holland
6 do. containing 94 travelling cases of different sizes and descriptions, plain, polished and mahogany
3 do. containing 1200 lbs thread of Rumes
Also on hand,
150 demijohns
150 boxes window glass
30 do. white and brown sugar
30 kegs assorted nails
Dec 11

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN
May be accommodated with
In an eligible situation,
Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
Jan 25

Landing
From on board the Brig LIBERTY, at the lower side of Market street wharf,
83 Bales of fruit quality Surinam COTTON,
A quantity of best green COFFEE, and
50 Hhds. MOLASSES. For sale by
ROBERT KALSTON.
Who has also for Sale,
Rice in whole and half tiers,
Hippocania Coffee in hhd's, and
Table and tea sets of China.
Jan 24

Mr. BYRNES' Ash Ball will be on Tuesday the 28th January, at O'Ellers' hotel. Gentlemen's tickets one dollar, to be had at the tickets—Ladies tickets, of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114, north Sixth street.

The days of tuition for young ladies, assisted by Mrs. Byrne, are on Tuesday and Saturday mornings—In the afternoon of the same days for young gentlemen; and Thursday and Saturday evenings for gentlemen.
Jan 26

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN-AWAY from Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, a mulatto man, named Montgomery—about 20 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches high, well made, has bushy hair which comes to a point, low on his forehead, and drawn in a small queue behind, he has a down look, rather modest, his remarkable red cheeks, good teeth, robust and is fond of drink—It is supposed he is in Philadelphia, as he was seen within a few miles of the city. Whoever will take up said man, and secure him, that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid. Apply to the Office of this Gazette.
All persons are forbidden not to employ or harbour said servant man.
Dec 23—tutstif

Musical Instrument
MANUFACTORY,
No. 167, Arch street.
Harper, harpichords, grand portable grand, side boards, pier tables and square piano forte makers, from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, he will be able to furnish his patrons with the most improved and most approved plans, with durable, patent, Jewell, & French harpichords, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.
N. B. All kinds of Musical Instruments made, tuned and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and in the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.
Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

The American Ladies
Pocket Book for 1798,
JUST PUBLISHED
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH
No. 17, South Second street—Containing
An elegant frontispiece of the Marquis de La Fayette and his family in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration, being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete almanac—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations &c. also for accounts of money paid and received for every day in the year. A marketing and other useful tables—General meetings of Friends—List of birth, deaths, &c.—New country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.
ALSO,
The GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL POCKET REMINDER for 1798—Containing, an Almanac, 104 ruled pages for Memorandums and Cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Custom-house fees, &c. &c. Stamp Duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the Post Towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.
W. Y. BIRCH constantly keeps for sale a general assortment of Merchants' Account Books, and other stationery goods and makes to order books of any size and ruled to any pattern.
ELEGANT MAPS ON ROLLERS, and a large CHART OF THE WEST-INDIES.
Hair and Leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American.
Oct 11 to 11st

100 Dollars Reward.
TAKE NOTICE.
WAS LOST last night at Edward Pole's auction room, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing the following promissory notes, viz: John Duffield's note dated the 27th November last, at 60 days, for 343 dollars and 57 cents; Montgomery and Newbold's two notes dated 29th November last, one at 90 days for 1550 dollars, and the other at 100 days for 1543 dollars 47-100ths; Watson and Paul's two notes dated 16th December last, each for 250 dollars, one at 60, the other at 90 days; George Ashbridge's note dated the 1st last, at 60 days, for 350 dollars. The above notes are all payable to the subscriber.
William Rogers to Francis Barker, and by him endorsed, dated 25th November last, at 90 days, for 182 dollars, 72 cents.
Ward Cadogan's draft on Hollowell and Rhoads, at 60 days, for 1000 dollars, and by them accepted, and endorsed by Ricketts and Newton, payable to the order of the subscriber.
The subscriber's note to George Ashbridge, dated the 1st instant at 60 days for 175 dollars, and by him endorsed. Four notes drawn by John Nicholson, and endorsed by Robert Morris. Three dated 15 January 1795, at three years, for 2000 dollars each, the other dated 10 January 1795, at three years, for 4000 dollars, all due and regularly protested, by Peter Lohr, notary public, with a number of other valuable papers that can be of use to any but the subscriber; payment being stopped on all the notes.
If the person who has found the above pocket book will forward it with the contents, to the subscriber, on Chestnut street wharf, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, and no questions asked.
CHARLES SHOEMAKER.
Jan 21—25

Bank of Pennsylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, pursuant to public notice—

On motion, Resolved, That, this meeting being impressed with a due sense of the extraordinary services and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Esq. President of this Bank, in the execution of the duties of his office; which have been much increased by the peculiar situation of the institution, at the period of his appointment; and by the difficulties occasioned in consequence of the recent calamity in this city;—a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with suitable emblems and devices, to be presented to Mr. FOX, in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence of the high sense they entertain of his late official services.

William T. Smith, Peter Wilkoff, and Charles Biddle, Esqrs. were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

Ordered, that the preceding resolution be published.

Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.
Attg—JOHN SITOREANES, Secretary.

Fresh Fruit.
To-morrow morning will be landed, at Morris' Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Frederickburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.
Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscadel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.
The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.
For Sale by
Peter Kubn.
February 5

Fresh Fruits and Wine.
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, South Front-street,
Has remaining of the cargo of Johanna, from Malaga—
99 kegs Raisins
123 jars
123 boxes
100 ditto Muscadel do.
15 kegs Figs
20 casks fine old Colemanar Wine
A few pipes and hogheads of Celatonia Wine, and Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhd's and quarter casks.
He has also for Sale—
A few packages of Madia's and Calcutta goods, viz.
Tackery—Hammums
Barbar Handkerchiefs
Black and coloured Taffeties and Persians
Bandannoes—Choppa Romalls—Pullicet hkf.
Panna Chintz
Likewise a few boxes of Spermaceti Candles, and bags of Black Pepper.
Feb. 6

For Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the property now occupied by him in the town of West Chester and county of Chester. It consists of a well finished two story stone house, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with ceiling garrets, and a cellar underneath the whole—A very good horse stable and Coach house—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches deep.
The house stands on the Main street; its situation is high and very handsome; the lot extends to a back fence, on which the stable and coach house stand. The lot is in a high state of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.
The situation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.
The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser. They, and the price, will be settled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at No. 149, South Third-street, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.
February 5.

The cargo of the West-Indian from
Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
130 hhd's, and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of Prime Sugar
25 Hhds of Rum.
For sale by
Peter Blight.
Who also offers for sale,
500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags of Sugar
Cloves and Spice in boxes
A number of Hispaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in tines and hogheads
Madeira do. in pipes
February 6

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3d to 20d
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sailors Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones; hearths, chimney pieces, platform, slabs, table, window heads, hills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26

A Nurse's place wanted.
A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse or attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth street, near Marke street.
Feb. 6

For Sale,
The time of a young Mulatto Girl, about twelve years old, has about eleven years to serve. She is very capable of taking care of a child, and understands house work. Enquire at No. 97, North 5th street.
Jan. 22

B A L L.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his fourth practicing Ball will be Thursday evening the 8th inst. at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut street—Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth street. Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs, the Subscribers to the Select Ball, that the last of the present subscription, will be on Tuesday the 13th.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.
Feb. 5.

Canal Office,
February 7, 1797.
AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, will be held, at the Company's office, on Friday next, at 7 o'clock, p. m.
GEO. WORRALL, Secretary.
February 7.

Lost—Yesterday in the Market,
AN ORDER drawn by Capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkum, on Mr. Tench Francis, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the same, is requested to leave it at Thomas Larkum's, 280 South Front-street, or at this office.—Payment being stopped, it can be of no use any one but the owner.
Feb. 7—21

Stop the Runaway.
ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his complexion is black but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped calimerc wall, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture; he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the caps of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff colored cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloaths he took with him cannot be particularly described.
It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any goal, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.
Apply to the Printer.
February 7.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7

IN THE PRESS,
And Speedily will be Published,
For the benefit of the
MARINE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
A general plan and system of Regulations therein.
Written at Sea, in the year 1794:
And now printed
BY THE AUTHOR.
"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose, while the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all the seamen who were killed and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. Money may buy all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be able to procure them."
February 7.

WANTED
A young Gentleman to go
Doctor of a Ship on the East-Indies.
Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.
Feb. 6.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 15th, 1797.
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Canal Lottery—No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at Ten Dollars, where check books are kept for registering and examining in theft, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by
Wm. BLACKBURN.
November 15.

SALES BY AUCTION.
Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.
Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, South Front-street,
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 63, South Front-street.
Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 South Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 14, South Third-street.
Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1798.

The committee selected agreeable to law, to try the matter of the petition complaining of the undue election and return of Senator, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware, and sworn or affirmed to give a true judgment thereon, according to the evidence—

REPORT

That, agreeable to the duty thus solemnly imposed on them, they proceeded to take the said petition into consideration, and examined the evidence adduced respecting the same; from which it appears that no enquiry was made as to the right of citizenship of any person who voted at the Northern Liberties and Southwark in the county of Philadelphia, whereby a number of persons were allowed to vote for Senator who were not entitled to elect members of the legislature, and that the number of persons illegally admitted to vote, as aforesaid, was greater than the difference in votes between the fitting member and the person next highest in vote, thereby rendering it impracticable to ascertain who was the person duly elected by the qualified freemen of the said district;—they do therefore give it as their judgment, that the election and return of ISRAEL ISRAEL, as Senator for the district aforesaid, is illegal and invalid.

By order of the Committee.

MATTHIAS BARTON, Chairman.

From YOUNG'S ESSAYS ON REVOLUTIONS.

(Concluded from yesterday's gazette.)

Neither ought it to be forgotten that it is always dangerous for the common people to interfere in matters of this kind. I mean nothing dishonorable to the common people. I count it no disgrace that I am one of them, or that my father was before me. But how can it be supposed, that men, who have spent their lives at the plough, at the loom, or at the needle; whose time has been occupied in providing, by the labour of their hands, a subsistence for themselves and their families; and who can scarcely, in many instances, find leisure to read their bibles, and to think about the weighty concerns of an approaching eternity—that such men should be qualified to erect forms of government or to manage the affairs of a nation? As soon should I expect to hear a man explain all the phenomena of nature who never knew the first principles of mathematics. When the multitude are once roused into fury, they know not where to stop, and, therefore, after overturning the existing constitution, they could scarcely fail to introduce such violence, anarchy and confusion, as would prove far more intolerable than the worst sort of government.

Our ancestors were aware of this. It was not by forming societies or associations among the common people, that our revolution was brought about. It was not by holding conventions in which journeymen tailors, barbers, and stocking makers, sat as deputies chosen by their brethren—called themselves friends of the people, and consulted together for the good of the nation: The wisest men in the three kingdoms; the men, who by their rank in life, had the best opportunities of acquiring political knowledge, and the greatest degree of influence in the country, laid their plans among themselves, and concerted measures without the privity of those in the lower ranks of life.

All the above observations (the whole of Mr Young's observations on this head would make it too lengthy for a newspaper) are fully confirmed and illustrated, by the recent example of our neighbours in France. Their first national assembly, in the year 1789, was convened with some measure of agreeableness to their ancient constitutions, which had been suspended for ages. Many of them were men of rank, of property, of learning, and political knowledge. Had they been left to the free exercise of their own judgements, there is no doubt, but that they would have given to their country a constitution, which might have proved the glory of France, and a pattern to other nations. But unfortunately, there were among them, a party of factious and designing men, who formed connections with the populace of Versailles and Paris. And soon, very soon, those beginnings which had given pleasure to every friend of liberty, and of mankind, gave place to the most gloomy and disastrous appearances. At first the common people took no active part, otherwise than in choosing their representatives; but no sooner did the events of the 14th of July 1789, show that popular favour might be the road to power, than the *sans culottes* began to think themselves capable to manage the affairs of the nation. From that time, the exclamations of the galleries declared the resolutions of the assembly; which was then deserted by its most virtuous members. The king was carried a prisoner to Paris, where he remained in the power of a new organized mob. By this means a constitution was adopted, which, though professedly designed to have been a limited monarchy, yet actually gave an opportunity to those who courted the populace, and knew how to flatter their passions, to become the despots of the nation. The second national assembly was still more under popular influence; and the convention most of all. From the time of their meeting, all matters were carried by the votes of the *Jacobin* club, or by the sovereign mob of Paris. Then every thing went into confusion. (and still continue to this day to follow). Five hundred tyrants started up instead of one. More blood has been shed by their democratic despots, in the short space of eighteen months, since the fatal 14th of Aug. 1793, than has been shed by all their kings together (if we except the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and which was the work of a faction more than of a king) since the days of Charles the Great. And now liberty, property, morality, and religion, are all annihilated at once; and France is become an execration, and a blessing, and a curse, among all nations!

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TEST.

No. III.

THE great principle recognized in the constitution of this state, and in that of the United States, is to separate the legislative, judicial, and executive departments in the government, is sanctioned by the history

of all free republics; innumerable facts to confirm this important truth, are exhibited in a convincing light in the defence of the American constitutions written by the learned and patriotic President ADAMS. In these volumes the reader may find ample proof, drawn from the experience of all ages and in every country, where republics have existed, that a free government cannot be durable unless the judicial department is guarded from the encroachments of the legislative; that if the legislative branch is not confined to the department of legislation, it will by degrees invade the judicial and executive departments, whereby the checks and balance of powers, will be lost, and all authority center in the legislature. Hereby the all-important safeguard of the rights, liberties and property of the citizens, an appeal to the judicial power for the interpretation of the laws, and a trial by a jury, is greatly impaired, if not entirely lost. The executive power in a free government cannot support its constitutional authority, unless the judicial department retains all its constitutional powers; for the legislative being naturally the strongest branch of the government by reason of its numbers, the constitutional force of the other branches is necessary to keep this within its just limits. Such a "balanced government," is the only "government of laws, and not of men."—In such a government only, are the rights of the people preserved, a trial by a jury, and an appeal to independent judges to interpret the laws. And such is the government of our country, by the constitution. But is it so in practice? The constitution of this state declares, that "the legislative department shall never exercise the judicial powers." Yet have we not seen it exercise those powers every session?—It is also declared in the constitution, that "in all controversies concerning property, the parties have a right to a trial by a jury." But, does not the general court deny this right of appeal to a jury, to determine the claims of the citizens upon the government? Are not the dearest rights of the people hereby violated, and in a direct infraction of another clause of the constitution, which ordains, that "every citizen ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws?" We have in a former paper noticed those infractions of the constitution; but as they are so destructive to the rights of the people, they ought to be held up often to their view. It may be asked, "As all the members of the legislature every year take an oath to maintain the constitution, do they not read it? And if they do, how comes it to pass that they do not obey it?"

We state the *facts*, and it is for the people to look for the *cause*, and find a *remedy*. Under the old royal government of the province, the general court exercised the dangerous power of determining all claims of the subjects upon the government; the wife farmers of the present constitution, knowing well from the history of all nations, that the rights and liberties of the people could not be secured, unless the citizens had the right of appeal in all matters of property, as well as life, to a judicial department independent of the legislature; and knowing also the natural propensity of this *French* department to increase its powers they guarded this most essential right, "appeal to the judicial power, and trial by a jury," by clear expressions, and repeated paragraphs. They knew the force of long custom, and old precedents, and therefore in the constitution they doubled and trebled the guards round this citadel of liberty, the judicial department, and the right of the citizens to appeal to it for the interpretation of the laws, and a legal decision upon their claims, *without exception*. Had they intended to except claims upon government, and to invest the legislature with the power of determining them, it would have been so expressed; but it is not.

The framers of the constitution of the United States, also apprehending the extreme danger to the rights of the citizens, from the interference of the legislative powers in the states, ordained that they should make no laws to "impair the obligation of contracts;" and consequently all such laws and acts are nullities.—But notwithstanding all the wisdom displayed by our wisest statesmen, in framing the constitutions, and guarding them by requiring an oath of all the legislators to "maintain them."—Do we not see a constant effort in some of the legislatures to increase their powers (or at least to retain what their predecessors exercised) by infringing those of the judicial department? Hence the proposal to alter the constitution of the United States, and take away the right of the people to appeal to the supreme judicial power to decide upon their legal demands against a state. The adoption of this fatal measure will destroy at one stroke the most essential rights which were secured to the citizens by the federal constitution; it takes away the great and all important right of every citizen to a trial by a jury, to ascertain his legal title to property when it is in the hands of a state; instead of demanding his property, which the laws and a jury would give him of right, he is reduced to the situation of a slave under the government of an absolute monarch, he must put off all the dignity of a FREEMAN, and petition, and beg, and make interest at court, and perhaps bribe, to obtain the right secured to him by law; and after all, if delinquent of friends at court, or wanting in the courtly powers of address, he may "dance attendance from session to session, at the door of the legislature, praying their honours for justice," until his pockets and his patience are exhausted and *hope fails*; he returns home to spend the rest of his days in poverty and murmurs—tortured with the idea of suffering tyranny in a free government!

But, it may be expected that we should answer the objections, to the feasibility of a state or nation, (as we maintain that the government of both must be stable, or the rights of the people cannot be secured) it

has been objected, "that the judgment of a court and jury against the government, cannot be carried into execution;" "that the supreme legislature cannot (and ought not) be compelled to pay money, or fulfil any other contract or obligation." The legislature must have the power to determine the time when the government is able to fulfil its contracts; and this is power enough in conscience. The judicial department is to exercise the power of determining, according to standing laws, what the legal and just demand of the citizen is.

This, we conceive, is the constitutional line, between the powers of these two branches of government. If this line is not preserved, all power finally, runs into the legislature, whereby an *aristocracy* is first established, and then an absolute tyranny.—The corruption and fall of the ancient as well as modern republics originated in this cause. Americans may flatter themselves that they are too wise to suffer the like fate; but if they now permit the most important right secured to them by the constitution, *trial by a jury*, to be taken from them, what right have we to expect the long existence of freedom?—can any thing be more arbitrary or absurd, than for the legislature to appeal to the judicial power to ascertain its legal demands against the citizens, and at the same time not permit the citizens to appeal to the same power to ascertain their claims? So extreme is the wrong in this arbitrary mode of proceeding, that the citizen is liable to be sued by the government for one hundred dollars, and thrown into jail for not paying the debt, when at the same time he holds a note from the government (due many years before the other) for three hundred dollars, which is refused in payment of the one hundred! (according to the *funding law of 1794*!) If this *species of aristocracy* was seen only in Europe, how would our state politicians strain their voices in exclamations against it; but as it is their own, they nourish it in their bosoms. The *Colossus* of political error must be destroyed by the reason of the people, or it will destroy their freedom. It is a many-headed monster in a free country, and poisons liberty at its source; it destroys the great principles in our constitution, trial by a jury, "a government of laws, and not of men;" and subjects the citizens to the *sovereign will* of an interested legislature, five hundred or a thousand miles distant; (see an act of Georgia) it teaches the necessity of adopting the language and manners of slaves, to court the influential men in the legislature in order to obtain that justice which the laws of a jury would give as a right.

Sons of Massachusetts!—do justice to your heads and your hearts, by reducing to PRACTICE, the free principles of the constitution, before grey-headed errors are too deeply rooted by ancient precedents, to admit of reformation. Will not all the experience of the living and of the dead nations, be sufficient to awaken our attention.

Where are all the free governments that once existed in different parts of the world; and what cause produced the universal ruin? It is clearly proved by all history, that the principal cause has been—one branch of government was too strong for the other departments, by which means it engrossed all the powers, and degenerated into a corrupt tyranny.

The judicial power is the central PILLAR which supports the temple of freedom; if it is impaired, liberty suffers; if removed, the building falls.

CITIZENS.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE—Jan. 26.

Mr. Treasurer Coffin, by letter, informed that he had discovered a box in his office, containing money and notes of some amount and which he had no previous account of. Committed to Hon. T. Dawes of Senate and Messrs. Willis and Devens of the House; and they were also directed to consider of an adequate grant to T. Davis, Esq. late Treasurer, for his services since he, agreeable to Constitution, left that office January 27.

A Bill for the purpose of lessening the danger of the canine madness, was read twice. Two dollars tax on each dog, was ordered by the bill.

HOUSE—Jan. 29.

Considerable time was occupied in debate upon the Dog act, various sums were offered as the most expedient Tax—but no one was agreed to. It was however voted, that a Tax, should be laid on Dogs.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

COMMUNICATION.

A member of Congress spit in another's face! And a "patriot," too! An act of bravery well worthy the knight of the wooden sword! A heroic son of Mars this!

There is no making a gentleman of a clown! The lubber is made of too coarse materials ever to be refined up to the standard of a well bred man. If a creature is a beast, a real brute, you may shave him, pare his nails, cut off his horns, dress him in good clothes, and even send him to Congress, and yet he will still be a beast—he will not make bows—he is uneasy in good company—and every where shows an unconquerable inclination to get into the woods.

A pretty figure the character of the United States will make in European papers! The challenges of former sessions of Congress went far enough towards sinking our national reputation! But the motion to be excused from waiting on the President, and the spit in the face business, will really attach infamy to our character. What I say the Europeans, these Americans are such clownish fellows that they elect into the first places of government, the indented servants exported from Europe! And when in power, they spit in their faces! Not a bad story this, for the enemies of our government abroad! Even the French, tho' they often kick up riots in the councils, and sometimes let a mob in to assassinate a member or two,

yet they never let themselves down so low as to spit on one another!

Well; our patriots, the friends of the people and adherents of France, seem to be rising fast in public estimation! What with "precious confessions," free use of public money, letters to Mazzei, challenges to single combat, spittings in the face, projects to engage the British court and the well-to-do Indians to drive off the Spaniards, and other signal and undoubted proofs of patriotism, we are in a fair way to Roman greatness and dignity of national character!!!

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Jan. 22.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas between the hours of nine and ten o'clock last night, the room in the State house at this place, commonly called the Comptroller's office, was broken into by three villains, and a trunk said to be the property of William Tyrrel, containing sundry papers of said Tyrrel and others, taken and carried off; which said trunk and papers had been seized by the direction of the General Assembly, and deposited in said office for their safe keeping, and for the inspection of the Board of Enquiry; as the papers are supposed to contain evidence of the frauds and forgeries committed in obtaining military land warrants and grants.—At the same time was thrown out of the window of the said office into the yard, a large chest of James Glasgow, Esq. filled with papers appertaining to the Secretary of State's office, &c. deposited there for the above purposes; which said chest (an alarm being given) the villains had not time to bear off or plunder.

A Reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency will be given to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any jail in this state the perpetrators of the aforesaid burglary and robbery, or shall discover them, and give such information as will enable the magistracy of the state to have them apprehended.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of arms, at Raleigh, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1798.

SAMUEEL ASHE.

By order, ROGER MOORE, Priv. Sec'y.

N. B.—days before the above burglary was committed, William Tyrrel and Young left Raleigh, and gave out that they were going to the state of Tennessee; but it is said that the morning preceding the robbery, Tyrrel was seen at, or near Hillsborough, and it was very evident from the tracks, that two horses went off very precipitately from near the window where the trunk and chest were thrown out.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. Giles, from Virginia, appeared for the first time to day.

The Speaker suggested the propriety of sending a message to the Senate, informing them that the House of Representatives had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against William Blount.

The question was accordingly put and carried.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Soyer, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Thatcher, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, to whom was referred a resolution of the 12th of January, proposing that the Attorney General should have the privilege of receiving and sending letters and packets, free of postage, moved that that committee have leave to report on this subject by bill or otherwise.—Agreed.

The order of the day being called for, Mr. Sitgreaves said, it would be recollected that he had yesterday given notice that the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment against William Blount, would to-day, at 12 o'clock, exhibit the said articles before the Senate. As that time was near at hand, and as it was usual on all solemn occasions like this for the house to give sanction to its managers by an attendance at the time, he thought it would be better that the house should not resolve itself into a committee of the whole, until this business was done. It might be expected a message would shortly be received from the Senate on the subject.

After some conversation on the subject, it was resolved to go on with the order of the day, until the message from the Senate should be received.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges, Mr. Dent in the chair; when,

Mr. Dana rose and complained that the printers, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Speaker of yesterday, continued to report the evidence delivered before the committee, before it was corrected by the members themselves. He said it had been represented that he had said, the only cause of heat betwixt him and Mr. Lyon, had been the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia on the question respecting Foreign Intercourse; whereas he had stated there was other conversation which tended to irritate him, though, it was true, he did not say what the conversation was. He would now however state some of the particulars. Mr. D. was proceeding, when it was proposed that what the member had to add to his evidence should be delivered to the committee in writing.

Immediately after this proposition was made, a message was announced from the Senate, informing the house that the Senate would be ready to receive the articles of impeachment against William Blount, at twelve o'clock.

That hour being near at hand, the committee rose, and the house adjourned for half an hour.

The managers of the impeachment, ac-

companied by the members of the house accordingly went up to the Senate for the purpose of exhibiting the articles of impeachment against William Blount; when, being introduced, Mr. Sitgreaves made known their mission by an address to the President of the Senate; after which, the President having laid the Senate were ready to receive the articles of impeachment; and the Sergeant at arms having proclaimed silence, the other managers having taken their seats appointed them, Mr. Sitgreaves proceeded to read the articles of impeachment; which having finished, the President of the Senate returned for answer, words to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, managers on the part of the house of Representatives, the Senate will take such order on the articles of impeachment which you have exhibited before them, as shall seem to them proper, of which due notice will be given to the house of Representatives."

Upon which the managers and members retired.

The house of Representatives then resumed their meeting; when Mr. T. Claiborne introduced a motion for providing the Senators who should if any time attend the debates of the house, seats on the right and left of the speaker. After some few observations this motion was postponed till the 3d of March, 1799.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasury Department, including a report and sundry statements of expenditures in the military and naval departments, in consequence of three resolutions of 3d of March 1797, which were ordered to be printed; those which had relation to the naval department were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the expenditure of money in that department; and those which related to the military establishment were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges; when Mr. Varnum was called upon to give his testimony.

To attempt to follow the course of this examination would prove an unprofitable labour; it would fill our paper to no good purpose, since the proceedings upon it were very uninteresting, tedious and irregular, and the evidence itself unimportant; as it went only to prove that Mr. Lyon had told Mr. Varnum soon after the affray happened betwixt him and Mr. Griswold, that he had been provoked to the act which he had committed by Mr. Griswold's having twice repeated the sarcasm of the *Wooden Sword*—a circumstance on which there seemed to be little or no doubt in the minds of any of the committee.

The evidence of Mr. Varnum being gone through, and Mr. Van Cortlandt having been sworn, the chairman desired to know if any other evidence was intended to be called; if it was, it would be well to have the gentlemen named whilst the Judge of the District Court was present.

Mr. Lyon said, if any gentleman of the committee were present at the conversation which passed betwixt him and the Speaker, he would wish them to be sworn.—He believed Mr. Harper and Mr. Cochran were present.

Mr. Stanford said he also was present. The oath was in consequence administered to Messrs. Harper, Cochran and Stanford.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 7.

Died, on the 5th inst. Madame Desfources, the amiable consort of col. Desfources, of St. Domingo. Her remains, largely attended, have been deposited in the Roman Catholic church yard.

At a meeting of the society for the relief of the distressed-prisoners, held at the Dispensary, on Monday, the 5th Feb.

The President reported, that a person who did not wish to have his name mentioned, has presented him with thirty dollars for the benefit of the society, and Leonard Bleeker reported that he had received seven dollars and fifty cents from Jonathan Little in behalf of sundry jurors.

James Blecker, Sec.

ALBANY, February 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Under the Bankrupt Law of England the person of a debtor is liberated on the surrender of his whole property for the benefit of his creditors, even without the consent of the creditor, except in case of fraud which is punished as a criminal offence. Even in the most despotic countries of Europe this maxim is universally adopted.—that the creditor has a right to the property of the debtor—the state to his personal services." Many are, and are liable to be, imprisoned for debts due to British merchants. Is it not absurd that foreigners under a monarchial government, should exercise a power over the personal liberty of the people of this state, which they are precluded from doing over that of their fellow subjects, by the laws of their own country? Is it not a reproach to us, as a free people, that the maxims & edicts of monarchial and even despotic governments should, in this instance be more favorable to personal liberty (than those of our boasted-republican institutions? How shall monarchial and republican governments, in this respect, stand a comparison?"

In Mr. Nicholas's Speech in the National House of Representatives, on the bill providing the means of foreign intercourse, the reader will observe much *doleful* declamation about executive patronage, and the

necessity of the interposition of a *minority* to check the abuses of Presidential power. That class of men advocates for the public weal to which citizen Nicholas, a member from the goodly state of Virginia, belongs, are very altho' to throw obstacles in the way of the exercise of all power, because they themselves cannot have the direction of it. Long may the period be witnessed which shall leave citizens Nicholas and co. in the back ground, as respects the management of the political concerns of this country. In the spirited reply of Mr. Allen the disorganizers have their due—What they would be at, is plainly pointed out—their views and objects depicted in the language which the crisis renders necessary to be used. The able and excellent Speech of Mr. N. Smith, is worthy the most attentive perusal. He defines with accuracy the constitutional powers of the different branches of government—shows the propriety on the part of the Executive of appointing only those to office whose principles lead them to give their support to the measures of Administration—and he points out the gross absurdity of giving countenance to men of a contrary description, in his well-timed reference to the conduct of "precious confessions." Randolph, and the Gallo-American plenipo, citizen Monroe. Such characters as Mr. Smith deserve the meed of their country's highest approbation.

Nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than Mr. Nicholas's exclamation against the supporters and friends of government, that is "they will divide the country into parties, it is a business of their own." Those who are continually endeavouring to enlist partisans under the banner of opposition to the measures of Government, talk of dividing the country into parties as a plan originating with characters whose uniform endeavour it has been, and still is, to promote the greatest unanimity, in our public councils—but in whose paths a restless and turbulent class of individuals are perpetually attempting to throw stumbling blocks.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8.

SAMUEL M. FOX, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Bank of Pennsylvania on Tuesday last.

His excellency ROBERT LISTON, Esq. has returned to the city, from a tour to the Southward.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. PETER WIKOFF, junr. to Miss ANN THARP, both of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to his friend in this city.

"You inquire if I am ready to submit to the fraternal embraces of the French.—I confess I have no will for the connection which that phrase now seems to import, the disorder which their fond pressures communicate is likely to be as injurious to the happiness of whole nations, as that which the French have formerly given a name, was to the health of individuals, and I think the political sentiments of our countrymen, if they voluntarily take the present disorders, are quite as corrupt, as the morals of those who have been infected with its predecessor. I hope that my friends in Congress will be exempt from both distempers."

Outline of a project now on foot amongst certain partisans of Indecency, in the council of 100 for instituting a new order of Knighthood.

1. This order takes the denomination of, "Knights of the Wooden Sword."

2. Every member of the order to be girt with a superb dagger of lath, bearing this motto "Cave hominem."

Every knight on his investiture with this weapon, is understood to be endowed with the privilege of spitting upon any man who shall on any occasion use the expressions "burning shame," "wooden sword," "hierarchy club," "neat's leather," or "tobacco spitte."

3. The feat of honor is to be well guarded with plates of Iron, that the toughest foal-leather or the most active foot shall make no sensible impression thereon.

4. The armorial bearings of the order are to be a Lion rampant, girt with the wooden sword of the order, in the act of spitting on all around him.

Motto, "Nemo me inipumatus laesit."

For the Gazette of the United States.

ON MR. LYON'S CASE.

THE proceedings of Congress, relative to the expulsion of Matthew Lyon, must wound every American to the heart. It was with reverence that I had beheld whatever was doing in the house of representatives. I had hoped that America would have been an example to nations in the practice of government, and that her deliberative councils would have remained models of decency and propriety. I mourn over the disgrace that the vile action of this unworthy member has fixed, indelibly fixed, on our national character. I perceive with inexpressible anguish the power of party-spirit in the procedure of the house, which already seems to have taken hold of the café, exclusive of all other considerations. If on this occasion, good sense and good temper do not get the better of party-feeling, it may be considered as certain they will not on any other which can occur during the present session.

That one member should spit in the face of another during the sitting of the house, is as vile, as base, as dishonorable, as worse than brutal, that our language can-

not aptly describe it. No words of provocation can excuse it. Even if the first aggression had proceeded from the Connecticut member, which was not the fact, the indignity to him and to the house is too detestable to admit of any other punishment but expulsion. The first aggression came from M. Lyon, when he charged the Connecticut members with deceiving their constituents, and acting from selfish motives, contrary to their known opinions. If it be said this was in jest, there is the same reason for saying that the name of the wooden sword was in jest also; but surely the salutation in the face was not meant as a joke. If the parties were in jest, previous to this detestable action, it is the more aggravated: If they were in earnest, then Mr. Lyon was the original aggressor; so that in every point of view, he stands without excuse. But even if words of provocation had been first uttered to him, they ought not to have been resented in a manner so mean and contemptible. For the honor of our country, and for the dignity of the House of Representatives, let him be expelled. It is the only punishment suited to the offence that is in the power of the House, and unfortunately it is inadequate.

If he is not expelled, party spirit, blind, obstinate, inveterate party-spirit, will alone be the cause; and they who shall vote against his expulsion, will attach to themselves a part of the shame of the original act. The will abet and countenance the vile action, and in public sentiment ought and will share the ignominy.—They will be stigmatized as the friends of disorder. I trust there will not be such men found in the house, who shall by their votes keep him among them. If any such there shall be, let them be branded with infamy, let them be excluded from civilized society, let them be shunned as barbarians, let them be the scorn of mankind, let a mark be put upon them as unworthy of public employment, but let not even such men be spit upon.

It is provided in our excellent constitution, that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member." In the instance of Mr. Lyon the house is about to determine an important question, whether a member ought to be expelled in any case whatever for disorderly behavior. Certainly if any case can exist when expulsion ought to be the punishment, the present is one. If in this case expulsion is not to be inflicted, I beg it may be seriously considered, whether in any case whatever it ought. Let a case be imagined, if possible, where expulsion should be inflicted, if it is omitted in this. What then will be the consequence if Mr. Lyon is not expelled? The house will fix a precedent that nullifies this provision of the constitution, that makes it a dead letter, and establishes that in no case for disorderly behavior ought a member to be expelled. Before so pernicious a precedent is set, I hope the consequences will be seriously examined and weighed by those to whom are committed the dearest rights of society.

FENELON.

The Schooner Kitty, Green, from hence to Cape Francois, was captured on the 17th Dec. by the Thunderer man of War, and sent into the Mole.

The ship George, Wait, of Portland, from hence to Cadix, is condemned, vessel and cargo, at Algiers, for want of role d'équipage.

A ship (name unknown) was seen standing into the Capes on Tuesday.

The outward vessels were at Reedy Island yesterday.

For the Gazette of the United States.
PRICE OF STOCKS.
Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.
Six per Cent. 10 1/2
Three per Cent. 10 1/2
Deferred 6 per Cent. 10 1/2
BANK UNITED STATES, 23 1/2
— Pennsylvania, 20 per cent.
— North America, 50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, 20
— N. A. shares 41 dividend off.

LONDON, Nov. 18.
THE BANK.
The committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire whether it may be expedient further to continue the Restriction contained in two Acts made in the last Session of Parliament, respecting payment in cash by the bank, have enquired accordingly, and agreed upon the following Report, viz.

Your committee have in the first place examined the total amount of out-standing demands on the Bank of England, and of the funds for discharging the same, and find from the examination of the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, and the documents produced by them, that the total amount of out-standing demands on the bank was on the 11th day of this inst. 17,578,910l. and that the total amount of the funds for discharging the same (without including the permanent debt due from government of 11,686,800l. which bears an interest of 3 per cent.) was on the same day 21,418,460l. leaving a balance or surplus in favour of the bank (exclusive of the above mentioned debt from Government) of 3,839,550l.

Your committee next proceeded to examine the principal articles of the above mentioned sum of 21,418,460l. being the credit side of the account, is made up with a view of ascertaining how far the bank might be enabled to resume its accustomed payments in cash, in case the restriction at present subsisting should be removed.—And your committee find, that the advances to government have on the one hand, been so much reduced since the 25th of February last, as to amount on the said 11th of this inst. to no more than the sum of 4,358,140l. while on the other hand, the cash and bullion in the bank have increased to an amount more than five times the value of that at

which they stood on the same 25th of February last, and much above that at which they have stood at any time since the beginning of September, 1795.

Your committee further find, that the course of exchange with Hamburg is at present unusually favourable to this country, and that from the situation of our trade, there is good reason to imagine it will so continue, unless, political circumstances should occur to affect it.

Your committee next proceeded to examine the governor and deputy-governor of the bank, as to their opinion of the inconveniences which may have arisen from the restriction imposed on the bank for making payment in cash, and for the expediency of continuing such restriction: & your committee find that they are not aware of any such inconvenience, and that they are supported in that idea by knowing that the bankers and traders of London, who had a right by the acts of Parliament to demand three fourths of any deposit in cash which they had made in the bank of 500l. or upwards have only claimed about one-sixteenth.—And your committee find that the court of directors of the bank did on the 26th of October, 1797, come to resolution, a copy of which is subjoined to this report.

Your committee having further examined the governor and deputy-governor, as to what may be meant by the political circumstances mentioned in that resolution, find, that they understand by them the state of hostility in which the nation is still involved and particularly such apprehensions as may be entertained of invasion either in Ireland or this country; together with the possibility there may be of advances being to be made from this country to Ireland; and that from those circumstances so explained, and from the nature of the war, and the avowed purpose of the enemy to attack this country by means of its public credit, and to distress it in its financial operations, they are led to think that it will be expedient to continue the restriction now subsisting, with the reserve for partial issues of cash, at the discretion of the bank, of the nature of that contained in the present acts: and that it may be so continued without injury to the credit of the bank, and with advantage to the nation.

Your committee therefore having taken into consideration the general situation of country, are of opinion, that notwithstanding the affairs of the bank, both with respect to the general balance of its accounts, and its capacity of making payments in specie, are in such a state that it might with safety resume its accustomed functions under a different state of public affairs, yet, that it will be expedient to continue the restriction now subsisting on such payments, for such time, and under such limitations, as to the wisdom of Parliament may seem fit.

Copy of a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the Bank.

At a Court of Directors of the Bank, on Thursday, 26th Oct. 1797.
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, are enabled to issue specie in any manner that may be deemed necessary for the accommodation of the public; and the court have no hesitation to declare, that the affairs of the Bank are in such a state, that it can with safety resume its accustomed functions, if the political circumstances of the country do not render it inexpedient: But the Directors deeming it foreign to their province to judge of these points, wish to submit to the wisdom of Parliament, whether, as it has once been judged proper, to lay a restriction on the payments of the Bank in cash, it may or may not be prudent to continue the same.

THE BANK MEETING.
Yesterday a court of the proprietors was held at the bank, and we have particular satisfaction in announcing the proceedings that passed.

Mr. Raikes, the chairman, acquainted the proprietors, that he and the deputy governor had had an interview on the preceding day with Mr. Pitt, and had also deposited with the secret committee of the house of commons, a statement of the affairs of the Bank, which he should also lay before the proprietors.

Mr. Raikes then informed the court, that the minister had proposed to extend the further limitation of the time when the bank should resume its payments in specie; that it was not necessary for him to judge of the urgency of political motives, which might render such a step advisable; but he had the pleasure to inform the court, that the bank was in such a state of affluence, as to be ready to pay all the demands on it in specie, whenever called upon.

The consent of the Proprietors was then asked for advancing the amount of the Land and Malt Tax to Government, amounting to 2,750,000l. which was unanimously agreed to.

The business of the meeting being being over, Mr. Hoare represented to the Directors, the great inconvenience arising from the present scarcity of silver, and was informed that a coinage was in agitation.

The meeting then adjourned highly satisfied at the communication made by the chairman.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-shops of Messrs. DODSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORRARD, in Philadelphia.

OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Billious Fevers.

To which is added,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synusitis biliosa*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

By WILLIAM CURRIE, Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.

NEW-THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING,
FEBRUARY 9.
Will be presented, a celebrated TRAGEDY, called
Alexander the Great;
Or, THE RIVAL QUEENS.
Alexander, Mr. Penzell
(being his first appearance in that character)
Hephestion, Warrell, junr.
Lyimachus, Hardinge
Callander, Fox
Polyperchon, Taylor
P. ilip, Hunter
Clytus, Warren
Theilalus, Warrell
Perdiccas, Blisset
Eumenes, T. Warrell
Clarus, Matthew
Roxana (first time here) Mrs. Merry
Synganis, Mrs. L'Estrange
Satibar, Miss L'Estrange
Statira, Mrs. Marshall
In A. H. II. The Grand Triumphal Entry of Alexander into Babylon;
The vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Warrell, Warrell, junr. and Laveney—Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Milbourne, Miss Anderson, &c. &c.
To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, called

The Poor Soldier.
Captain Fitzroy, (with the favourite Hunting Song of the Twins of Latona, Mr. Darley
Father Luke, Warren
Dermot, (first time) Fox
Patrick, Hardinge
Darby, (first time on this stage) Bernard
Bagatelle, (with a song in character) Marshall
Boy, Master Warrell
Corah, Mrs. Warrell
Kathleen, Mrs. Oldmixon
Box, one Dollar; Pie, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.
The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book-store, No. 40 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.
VIVAT REPUBLICA!

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Cargoe, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Bastars, of various qualities and prices,
Coffee, Punjum Cloths
Sassals, Guzzer do.
Hummums, Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth, Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes, Mulmuls
Mamoodys, Checks
Maharagonges, Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams, Mulmul do.
Guzzenas, Bandannoes
Gurrahs, Sillerloy
Piniafcoos, Choppa Romals.
Salgatchys, Sooty do.
Gillie Romals, Perfumers of various coul.
Mock Pulicats

300 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of the Market and Fourth-street.
Also—A few Bales of Madras Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCPIO.

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.
Feb. 8.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG'S Book-store,
Corner of Chestnut and Second streets,
Caufes qui se font opposer aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les
ETATS-UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer;
Et la comparaison de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In six Lettres, adressées à Monsieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit sur le Manuscrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Législature de la République du Massachusetts.

Le Commerce est la portion la plus importante des Richesses Nationales.

—Le Trident de Neptune, est le sceptre du Monde.

Or causes that have been opposed to the PROGRESS OF COMMERCE between FRANCE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. With the means of accelerating it;

And a comparison of the National Debts of England, France, and America.

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Translated (into French) from the original English Manuscript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Commerce is the most important portion of the Wealth of Nations.

—The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world.

At a juncture when the question of a Commercial Treaty with France may soon become an object of discussion, a work of this kind becomes extremely useful to those citizens of the United States, who may be desirous to enable themselves to view this subject, under its various aspects; and they will have the satisfaction to be furnished with the necessary data, to judge of the usefulness of this translation.
This work is principally distinguished by the richness of the observations, the perspicuity of the ideas, and the modesty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit observed, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with useful produce. It is addressed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive to him, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumstances are in many respects different at the present day, from what they were in the year 1797, when these letters were written, yet it may be justly said, that so ma-

ny obsolete and permanent data still remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work less on that account; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the result of the author's remarks, it will serve to convince him that in all transactions, between the nations, every thing may be expedient from the efforts of truth and justice.

LETTER I.
General view of the obstacles, created in France, to prevent the extension of commerce, with the United States.—Observations made in a tour, taken for that express purpose, upon some French manufactures (a previous fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices existing in France, against the quality of certain productions of the United States, and against the advantages of their importation.—Demonstration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on provisions in general, and on salt provisions, and fifth in particular.—Consideration on the regulations of the French custom-house.

LETTER II.
Obstacles to the extension of trade with France, proceeding from circumstances and individuals in the United States.—Proofs that these obstacles are only temporary and will be removed if they have been removed by time and the wisdom of government.—History of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abstract considerations on money and circulation.—Causes of the stagnation of American trade, after the peace.—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants.—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wishes on this subject.—Observations on money, weights and measures.

LETTER III.
Essay in the form of a tableau, to appraise the importations into the United States from France and England united. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furnished from France or England.—It is principally on this subject (which would have afforded a more thorough) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. These kind of tableaux, unlikewise as difficult to obtain as they are much to be desired, are the only true guides the merchant can take for the policy of trade; deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactness of Col. Swan's calculations; and although the prophecies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by several able pens, yet it is curious to see the author of the present work, dispute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to supply us with several articles, which the English author allows exclusively and forever to the latter; the author's partiality is evident (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a partiality of judgment. The result of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to say, at a period when arts and manufactures did not present in France the vast means and probability of extension which they now possess: that even in 1789, it was presumable, that France would not only have the means to supply one half of any given quantity of the productions of France and England united, but also to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wisdom of her government, and the industry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.
Calculation of the exports of the United States, and particular examination of their suitability to France; this is a reason why, notwithstanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Cox, Mr. Swan's tableau is by no means superfluous: the principle of the advantages which would result to France from the importation of provisions and raw materials, is every where applied; and it is upon this argument, that the author establishes his demands to the French government, for the limited admission of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.
Tableau of the debt of the United States at that time.—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boston in the year 1786; the whole calculated to strengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miseries arising from the public debt in Europe, are contrasted in the ablest manner, and under the most striking relations, by very curious calculations.—Observations on the wisdom and economy which preclude over the public expenses in Massachusetts. In this place the patriotism of the author appears, with all the elevation which a just national pride inspires. The ancient governments of Europe, says he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompensing the services which the country receives: Amongst us it will be seen, that men are chosen for places, and not places for men. The latter conclusion is a general view of the public property, deposited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.
General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with respect to the United States; many of these observations have produced the H. H. for which they were intended, others still remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the shoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illustrious, and we take a pleasure in quoting what he says of the present chief of our government. To praise a man when he exercises a distinguished employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery; but whilst he is in private life, it is the homage of sincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work.
* Les habitants des Etats-unis, suivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excités par un principe de reconnaissance, choisirent M. John Adams pour vice-président du nouveau congrès. Ses efforts, pour préserver le peuple des intrigues formées par le gouvernement Anglais contre la liberté, le rendirent très-estimé; & ceux qui étoient au pouvoir, le peuple, convaincu de son mérite, le choisit pour un de ses représentants dans le premier congrès. De ce nombre étoit aussi M. Samuel Adams, patriote aussi intrepide, qu'indéfectible. La révolution Américaine doit beaucoup à la persévérance de ses travaux, & à ses talents distingués. Ceux que M. John Adams a développés dans le traité de paix, qui s'est fait à Paris en 1783, ont prouvé qu'il étoit ministre aussi habile que grand politique. Et dans son ouvrage sur la défense de la constitution Américaine, il a montré toutes les connaissances qui forment les vrais jurisconsultes, les hommes de loi; connaissances nécessaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de président du sénat des Etats-unis.

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a considerable time on the mission in the country parts of the State of Pennsylvania, gives this notice to any extensive proprietor of land within the said State, and bordering on either the Potomack, Susquehanna, or Juniata rivers; that he is enabled to make a settlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Wilkes's Alley.

Feb. 8.
The holders of Certificates, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, junr.
John Abley,
Jacob Baker.

January 29.
OVAL BOTTLES.
Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale, No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 2. 31aw6w.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following ESTATES.

- No. 1. A two story brick House, with a two story front, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Aft's.
- No. 2. A three story brick House, situated at the north east corner of Chestnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chestnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.
- No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.
- No. 4. A three story brick House, situated in Plum-street, between Second and Third streets, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.
- No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 43 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.
- The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.
- Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw12F

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Bluff and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pairs of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State. There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the State of Connecticut, and only 50 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York. WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3aw12F

Recently Published.

And just imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second Street, and may be had of MORRIS & J. RHEES, A cheap and valuable work, in two closely printed volumes in 8vo. (price 3 dollars) Illustrations of Prophecy: in which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Isaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangelists, and book of Revelation; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the interests of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of ecclesiastical tyranny, the downfall of civil despotism, and the subsequent reformation of the state of the world: together with A large collection of Extracts, interspersed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from Joseph Mede, Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. William Lowth, Dr. Th. Goodwin, Fleming, Bengelius, Daubuz, Whitby, John Owen, Dr. Cressler, Peter Jurieu, Brenius, Bishop Chandler, &c. &c. By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Besides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illustrations of prophecy; it contains a considerable number of facts or observations on the symbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, use, and obscurity of the apocryphal, and the genuineness of the Hebrew prophets; on the rapid corruption of christianity in the fourth century; on the dispersion and reformation of the Jews, the history of the false Messiahs who have appeared among them, and the reasons in support of the conjecture that the Africans are the descendants of the ten tribes; on the right of resistance to oppression; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; on the customs of the Tatars, and the independence of the Arabs; on the conquests of those nations, and those of the Turks; on the usurpation of the Mamalukes, and the past history and present state of Egypt; on the character and conduct of Constantine, Justinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV; on the fearcity of books in the dark ages, and the causes of the decline of literature; on the rapid rise of the French monarchy, and the causes of its fall; on the inconsistencies in the political characters of bishops Newton and Hurd; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth; on the beneficial effects which christianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the establishment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in these volumes, those who are interested in the subject will, it is presumed, wish to peruse or consult them, because the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at least if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are easily accessible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furnished with indexes, and a copious table of contents.

Jan. 22—2aw2w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER, BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master, From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bordeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. } do.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf

W. HAYDON
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms. W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. 3aw

To Be Sold.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HETSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very spacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

For further particulars enquire at No. 28, Vine Street—of ROBERT HEYSHAM, } Acting Executors.
or FRANCIS BOWEN SATRE, }
January 11.

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed Monday, the twenty-fifth day of February next, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. cor&thF

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 500, dated July 11, 1797, the sum having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 1. 3aw

The Subscriber,

INFORMS those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are, balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chestnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are so licited to make immediate payment to SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 3aw

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWFOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment to

GEO. DOBSON, } Administ'r
No. 25, So. Third-street. }
January 4. dtf

Surveyor General's Office,
December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interceded or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth.

January 29 dtw

Genteel Boarding and Lodging
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch-street.

Jan. 27. daw

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. Situate on the Irish tract lane in the township of Moyanessing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—44th to be paid on delivery.

It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprise deserves.

JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. dtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bordeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Raven: Duck and one hoghead of painted
brushes.

N. & J. Franer.
No. 95, South Front Street.
Nov. 7. dtm

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE

ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at present, injured and endangered: And suggesting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; for the city and liberty of Westminster; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

To those who have read this curious and valuable work, it will need no recommendation—they know its solid merit—but as it has hitherto got into very few hands in this country, it will not be amiss to observe—So great was the approbation and demand in London, that it passed through three large editions in the course of twelve months. As a detail of the ingenious varieties of fraud, that endanger property in London, and most other overgrown and opulent cities, it cannot fail to afford the reader great entertainment as well as instruction; but as the author traces all these enormities to a few, and in themselves, inconceivable causes, many of which actually exist in all the large capitals of the United States, the by-ings is brought home to our own doors; and the work has an increasing claim to our attentive perusal.

To assist the legislator and the magistrate in the humane office of preventing crimes, and their consequent punishments, was the patriotic design of the author. As private offences, he says, are the source of public crimes, and the best method of guarding Society against the latter is, to make proper provisions for checking the former.—"These men are easily seduced from their loyalty, who are apostates from white."

CONDITIONS.
This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent English paper—it will be delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of One Shilling and a half; although the last London edition, on inferior paper and neatly bound, is now sold at two dollars and a half. To non-subscribers the price will be raised.

Whatever encouragement may be given by subscription, it will be committed to the press without delay; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S book-store, No. 68, High-street, and by most of the other booksellers in the city; by George Hill, in Baltimore; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2aw12

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, } RUM.
St. Vincent's }
and Bengal }
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. 3aw12

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lyscombing, joining that of the Holland co.
and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 1. 3aw12

NOTICE.
To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF'S, and EDWARD FOX'S Engagements; IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them; they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chestnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. dtot

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S Book Store,
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chestnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and accessories thereunto."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. 3aw

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. com nov. 14.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-street,
HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct. 27.—4w

This Day is Published,
BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Book-sellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed.

By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.
N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

A Gardener wanted.
A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile road, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be preferred.

Jan. 20. 2aw12

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 513, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAPPY FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto fussy romal Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat filk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurras
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankens, and
Few chests best Hylou Tow
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass,
from 8 by 6, to 12 by 14—and 15 hds. Glass
Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper
than any in the city.

Nov. 18. staw12

Imported (via New York) on the
ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for
sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chestnut Street,
between Second and Third Streets, the following
articles.

Maharagones	Charconna Dorans
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romas	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penifaces	Challa Romas
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mulliankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardium Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.
november 27. tut&w

Valuable Books,
Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from
London, and now opening and selling by
J. ORMEROD, No. 41, Chestnut Street.

CATALOGUES
Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual Stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,
By J. ORMEROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely
bound and lettered, and embellished with an
elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)
The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND;
Being a valuable collection of interesting and
miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to
young minds the happy effects of youthful inno-
cence and filial affection.—In prose and verse.
Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,
Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will
be thankfully received by the printer. The book
will contain about three hundred pages, will be
printed with a new type on fine paper, and de-
livered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and
embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one
dollar.

January 3. 3st

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-street, next door to the Cul-
tom-house,

A large assortment of
Gold and silver Watches
A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker
to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing
Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and
Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the
Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, pa-
tent by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.
January 4. dtf

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chestnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assort-
ment of English, French, Latin and Greek
SCHOOL BOOKS. Also, such elementary books
on Science, as are generally read in the academies
and colleges throughout the United States.

Sheridan's Dictionary, the fifth edition, in one
large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dollars.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and
writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards,
sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks,
blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of
the best quality, used in the counting house, or
public office.

Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of
BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had
by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Pestilential
Diseases.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, Book-seller,
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chestnut Street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1/2 Cents)

Nearly printed on fine American wove medium
Paper.

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles established in the elements
of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct some important er-
rors of that work, and cases in illustration, chief-
ly selected from the records of their practice, at
the General Hospital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action
of Mercury upon living bodies, and its applica-
tion for the cure of diseases of indolent debility.
And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and
Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove
by a numerous induction of facts, that they never
arise from contagion, but are always produced
by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of
the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of
Calcutta.

nov. 21. 312t

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near
the centre of the city—for which a generous
rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on
more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf

Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth Street.

December 22. 1w

For Savannah,
The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GIBBEN, master,
WILL sail on the 10th inst.
(ice permitting) has handsome accommodations
for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
the master on board, at Licklay's wharf, above
Market-street, or
N. & J. Franer,
No. 95, South Front-street.

For Amsterdam,
The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN MCCOLLUM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the
greater part of her cargo being
ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or
passage, apply to the master on board, at Wal-
nut-street Wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from
Bourdeaux, and for sale,
Claret in hds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontinac, } Wines in cases
Sauterne, }
Lunille, }
Prunes in boxes

November 24.

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and
is ready to take in a cargo. For terms
apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar
and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

For Savannah, in Georgia,
THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain GUTHRIE,
A new vessel, with excellent
accommodations for passengers;
Sails on the 10th December. For Freight or
Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMPSON.

Who has to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

November 18. 3aw

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chestnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,

Among which are,
Gurras } Mamoodies
Bastas } Sannas
Quenzas } Panda Coffees
Guzzies } Emerites
Blue Cloths } Calicoes
Palampores } Romal Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the
manufactures of Patna.

December 1. 3aw

Insurance Office of the State of
Pennsylvania.
February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend
of seventy dollars on each share of the stock of the
company, for the last six months, which will be
paid to the Stockholders or their legal representa-
tives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, President.
February 1. dtf

Landing this day,
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Dan-
iel Crawley, Master,
80 hds. and } Jamaica RUM,
12 pipes }
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

November 9. 3aw

60 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th
of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22
years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet
7 or 8 inches high, middle well proportioned; he
has a very clear voice, his fore teeth stand very
far apart; there were one or two with him—I
cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with
him, for he took two or three suits; he had on
when he went away, a pair of better trousers, a
half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool
hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I
expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jersey
Whoever takes up a said negro and secures him, so
that the owner may get him again, shall have the
above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in St. ill Pond, Kent county, Maryland,
January 2. 3aw12w

Chocolate and Mustard,
Of a superior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or
pearl Bayle; Philadelphia Porter, Beer,
Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale;
London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine,
suitable for exportation or home consumption.
The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.
Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and
common Blawes, a variety of colors; a bale of
Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, South Front-street
m. & th. t. j.

Nov. 27. 3aw

Samuel & Miers Fisher,
ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh
assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to
the season, received by the late arrivals from Eng-
land.

They have also for Sale,
Lisbon }
Teneriffe } In pipes, hds. and quarter casks
Sherry, and }
Port Wines, }
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c. }
10th mo. 23d. dtw 31aw3w.

Employment for the Poor.
FLAX FOR SPINNING,
To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth
day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—
back of no. 52, fourth Fifth street, above Spruce-
street.

Oct. 24. 3aw

Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice,
Carey, and the other principal Book-sellers in the
city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the
Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. 3aw